DAILY DISPATCH is delivere c to sub-ra at PIFTREN CENTS per week, payable to rate weekly. Malled at \$6 per across, \$2 amonths; \$1.50 for three months; \$00. for

WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per an.

ADVERTISING RATES. BALFINGHOR LESS:

r less \$11 in agete seaded 75 cents.

Card of rates for more space turnished on app

TUESDAY ..... DECEMBER 2, 1884.

The President's Message President Apraua's last message is lib all that he has sent to Congress. All o them may be characterized as business nis. The one before usis peculiar

ly so. There is no attempt at fine writing

as one who lives in a cosmopolitan city. spect for law and order which marked the recent counting of the vote of New York and noted it as a proof of the excellence of our free institutions, the President proeceds at once to recommend early action of the part of Congress to provide for a clos contest and for determining a doubtful resuit. It is a difficult problem. A bad las is better than none, says the President. at we doubt it. With ex-Senator Exrowe are inclined to reverse that dictum.

Our relations with all foreign countries continue to be amicable. Short but clear The war between Chill and Peru is at an

He leans a little towards the Chinese it his next paragraph. We don't. Not a Chinese ought to be allowed to come into this country. In ten thousand years there will be none but whites upon the earth. The Free-Soilers wisely fought against extending slavery into the United States Territories, knowing that the more territory inhabited by slaves the more slaves there would be. So we say as to the Chinese. Keep them out of this country. The greatest misfortune that ever happened to this country was the bringing of Africans hither.

The International Association of the Congo river (in Africa) is a good thing. The United States should see that its "in ternationality" is preserved. Africa is wonderful country. It only needs develop

Recommendations are made as to Egypt The Germans get a kind word. The BARTHOLDI statue is commended to

the attention of Congress. Mr. Anthun a New Yorker. England receives due notice.

The Hawaiian treaty is recommended to extension. Louisiana will have a word to say on that subject. There are interesting references to Hayti.

He would have works of art admitted

into this country upon liberal terms. Japan comes in for a notice. There are several recommendations as to, or references to. Mexican treaties with the

United States. A treaty with Nicaragua gives the United States the right to make a canal, build a railroad, and what not, across th

The death of our Minister (Hunry to Russia is noticed, and Russia mentioned

Siam receives flattering notice.

Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., come next. We strongly suspect that the Louisiana sugar-planters will feel that they are ruined when they read this message. has been made with the D

Venezuela comes in for the next notice. The Central and South American Commission will soon go to Mexico, and tell

all about this country, and do all they can to draw trade bither from Mexico and Central America. ternational Meridian Congress did. We have told heretofore. We are to count 180

degrees west and east from Greenwich as zero, and as soon as possible count the hours of our day from 1 to 24. terrational exhibitions.

He would have new rules adopted for preventing collisions at sea, and these rules have been recommended by an International Conference.

sers, and artists. He wishes our neutrality laws improved, He shows that the naturalization laws of

He deprecates the legislation of the last session of Congress which affected certain

changes in the diplomatic and consular service on the ground that it has produced embarrassments.

tenso from the report of the Secretary of the North in respect of both the present the Treasury, and concurs with that official and the past. In recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and of the given by the Secretary for this recommen dation is that unless this coinage and the ssuance of silver certificates be suspended silver is likely at no distant day to become our sole metallic standard.

The President also approves the suggestion of the Secretary of Treasury in respect of the withdrawal from circulation of the one- and two-dollar notes, and recommends that some provision be made for the surrender of the trade dollars to the

He renews the recommendation made in his annual message of 1882, that all excise taxes, except those in relation to distilled liquors, be abolished, declaring that he is of opinion that in case these taxes shall be abolished, the revenue that will still reman to the Government will not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to advisable.

He advises that the Government, by liberal payments for mail transportation or otherwise, lend its active assistance to individual American shipping enterprises. He urges the proper protection of the principal cities on our seaboard by fortifi-

cations and other defences. He touches upon the removal of the remains of the DE Long party to this coun-A BSOLUTELY PURE. try and upon the GREELY relief expeditions, and recommends the restoration of our navy to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it.

He repeats the recommendation of his inst message that the single-rate postage upon drop-letters be reduced to one cent wherever the payment of two cents is now required by law. He also recommends that unit of weight in the rating of first-class ter shall be one ounce instead of onesalf ounce, as it is now.

He urges the extension of the free-deliv-

te political control of the Territory of ads the work of the civil-serHe recommends the pensioning of Gen

He recognizes the demand for a bank-pt law, and expresses the hope that all levences of sentiment as to what should

titution, are measures that may justly re

Senator Hoar's Speech.

onth of Mason & Dixon's line; and, see

ributes more in a year to build up and ben

efft the people in the southern States

We say these are surprising talschoods

nade "sizable," if the second statement

did not specifically luciusts with whole

dismiss his folseboods as inexplicable, es-

pecially in view of what he says as to his ourse in Congress so far as it affected the

outhern States, and in view of the fact that

menting he said that he would leave a cer-

"I affirm that if anything I have don

during my humble term of public service shall be remembered ten years after I am

gone it will be the measures which were for the benefit of the South, [Appiause.] I have tried to do my duly as well as I could in regard to matters of legislation, as I believe every other Massachusetts Repub-lican has done; but the things I have given

All these sentences are so careless!

worded, and so evidently not in Mr. Hoan's

own language, that we are willing to be heve that his speech was not so black as it

was printed-that is to say, that the re-

porter may have done him injustice. We

We recur to Mr. Hoan's speech because

by a gentleman in this city. We know

that Mr. Hean has had the opportunity in

the United States Senate to learn the true

condition of things in this section of the

Union; and we trust that Governor

VANCE, or some-other good Democrat from

the South, will give him a chance to ex-

plain in that body at its next session the

speech of which we are speaking, or else

We are glad to see that principally

through the medium of our northern con-

temporaries, the true inwardness of the re-

eare "among the negroes is cropping out.

South to northern journals, with the com-

ments of these journals, are throwing a

ing result of CLEVELAND's election is that

the South is getting a fair hearing before

DEATHS.

Pexcefully lay her down to rest. Spread the turf kindly over her breast; Sweet is the summer beneath the said. While her pure soul is restling with God.

(HDBING.—Died, December 1st, at 5 o'clock A. M., IRENE, youngest daughter of John T. and Brunie Gidding; and two yoars and ny months. Hampton papers piease copy. MORTON.—Died, on Monday evening, December 1st, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of her trother, W. Chase Morton, MARY ELOISE MOR-

TON.
Time of funeral will be stated in the State of this evening and Disputes of to-morrow.

ROYAL

BAKING

**FOWVIER** 

flood of light woon the doings of Republi-

Chicago Times, for instance, says:

to relitirm the falsehoods it contains,

eeming inconsistency.

country."

seive the strention of Congress.

THE STATE OF THE NATION. PRESIDENT ARTHUITS MESSAGE.

Commerce-Finance-Const Defences-The International Meridian-Internal Revenue He thinks that the preservation of forest on the public domain. Federal aid to edustien, and certain amendments to the Con

To the Congress of the United States:

Since the close of your last session the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of auftrage, bave chosen their Chief Magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarity precedes the day of the nalional election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of general congratulation that after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained the public peace suffered no distorcance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty to law; nothing could more eignalty. He closes with a graceful acknowledg ment of the courteous treatment he has re-Not many days ago United States Senator Hoan, of Massichusetts, delivered a speech to the Norfolk County Club of that State, in which he said some things that have been severely criticised not only in the South but in the North. He uttered. as we have heretofore mentioned, the sur-prising felsehoods, first, that the Republiloyalty to law; nothing could more signalty demonstrate the strength and wisdom of demonstrate the strength and water of our political institutions. Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharpty called the attention of the Congress to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electaand alone have contributed more, for edustion, and charity and other institutions in the South than all the white Democrats and that the American Missionary Society.

It is of the gravest importance that one question be solved before condicting claims to the presidency shall again district the country; and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the meadures of re-ited thus for proposed would be preferred to continued medium.

inef thus far proposed would be preferred to continued function.

Our relations with all fareign Powers continue to be amicable. With Beignan's convention has been signed whereby the scope of present tresfles has been so restard as to secure to citizens of either country within the jurisdiction of the other They are discreditable to Mr. Hoan, It is almost incredible that he should dure to upon them. In the first statement the word "southern" might be changed to "northern," and thus "the whole" be

han authorities a convention will soon be negotiated.

The state of hostlittes between France and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our eastern relations. The Chi-nese Government has promptly adjusted and poid the claims of American editions where presents we destroyed in the reconin the very speech upon which we are comwhose projectly was destroyed in the recent roots at Canton. I renew the recommenda-tion of my last annual message, that the Canton indepently fund be returned to tain question to the decision of any southera senator. We quote below something he said which everybody will concede touches matters that are calculated to do honor to

whether the statute passed at the last session does not violate the treaty rights of crtain Chinese, who left this country with return certificates, vaid under the old law, and who now seem to be desarred from relanding for tack of the certificates required by the new.

Hean has done; but the things I have given the hardest work to are such as were for the benefit of that section. [Cheers.] The speaker alluded to several of the measures in which he had been interested, among which were the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands to the public schools, and a measure to rebuild the old college of William and Mary, in Virginia, the Harvard or Vale of the South."

All, these sentences are so carelessly. COMMERCE WITH THE EAST.

The recent purchase by citizens of the
United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag has considerin the East. In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries and exclusively employed in legitimate traffic between ports under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rule for their registration and documentation so that the bona-fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly side need and proceeding superior superior and the countries.

rights of our catzens train as a day evidenced and properly guarded. Pursuant to the advice of the Senate at the last session I recognized the flag of the International Association of the Coago as that of a triendly Government, avoiding in that of a triendly Government, avoiding in so doing any prejudgment of conflicting territorial claims in that region. Subsequently, in execution of the expressed wish of the Congress, I appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo Valley has led to the general conviction that it should be open to all nations upon equal ferms. At an international conference for the consideration of this subject called by the Emperor of Germany, and now in session at Berlin, delegates are in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results of the conference you will be duly advised.

The Government of Corea has generously our attention was recalled to it yesterday

The Government of Corea has generous aided the efforts of the United States Min-ister to secure suitable premises for the use of the legation. As the conditions of di-plomatic intercourse with eastern nations owned by the represented power, I advise that an appropriation be made for the ac-quisition of this property by the Govern-ment. The United Staffs, already possess valuable premises at Tangier as a gift from the Sultan of Morocco. As is stated here-after they have better resident as dealercan emissaries in this section, as well as gift from the Siame Government of Japan stands ready to pre-sent to us extensive grounds at Tokio whereon to erect a suitable building for th So it would seem, after all, that the panic among the southern negroes, of which so much me been heard, has existed chiefly in the imagination of partisan journalists. The stories so widely dissemmated have been invented for the purpose of inflaming legation, court-house, and jul, and similar privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owning of such premise-would not only effect a farge saving of the present rentals, but would permit of the due assertion of extra territorial rights in

been invented for the purpose of inflaming northern sentiment, and as a source from which to draw political capital in future campaigns. They have little foundation in fact, and would have none at all but for the demagogites at the South who have been potsoning the minds of the negroes for years with silly deas as to their dependence upon the Republican party for their freedom. There is no reason to doubt that the colored people will remain secure in the possession of all their rights as citizens under President Cleveland's administration, and it is pleasant to be assured that the vast majority of them are not alarmed as to their future.

The panic among the negroes is about on States, ENGLE SAM AND EGYPT. The fallure of Congress to make appropriation for our representation at the autonomeus court of the Khedive has proved The panic among the negroes is about on a par with the outrages upon the negroes. neerning which so much has been said by Republican Journals in the past. Whatever of either was a fact is due to the ef-

those countries, and would the bet

forts of the Republican party in the South to destroy the confidence of the negro in With France the traditional cordial relahis white neighbor and excite the negro to With France the traditional cordial rela-tionship continues. The colossal statue of iberty enlightening the world, the gen-erous gift of the people of France, is ex-pected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that congressional action be taken in recognition of the spirit which has prompted this gift, and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be placed.

Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to our own some of the provoke collisions. Not the least gratify-

and liberality of the Western Union Telegraph Company in transmitting the President's message free of cost. The message was sent, with the compliments of the Western Umon Company, to all papers in the South that take the Associated Press graph Company in transmitting the Presior those states under the imperial rule, the application of such treaties is not as uniform and comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require. I propose, therefore, to open negotiations for a single convention of extradition, to embrace all the territory of the Empire.

It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most frequity character.

MARRIAGEN.

GUERPILLON-WIETH, Married, at St. Peler's Cathedral, on November 4th, by Rev. E. M. Tiesney, Mr. A.J. (Cl. ERPILLON, of this city, lows M. KATE WIRTH, of thrice county, No.

tercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most friendly character.

The Government of Hawani has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocity treaty. Such continuance, in view of the relations of that country to the American system of States, should, in my judgment, be favored.

The revolution in Hayti against the estab-ished Government has terminated. While BURTON.—Died, at the residence of her lather, George E. Sharp, in Manchester, MARY A. BUR-TON, wife of Milton H. Forton, in the 21st year of While her pure soul is restling with God,
Peacefully, beloved wife,
Best from thy foll, the labor is done;
Sleep till the trumpet from the opening skies—
Birds thee from duel to glory arise.
Bird thee from duel to glory arise.
Bird thee from duel to glory arise.
Bird thee from the following the from the transporter of the family are respectfully in ited to attend without further active.

lished Government has terminated. While it was in progress it became necessary to enforce our neutrality laws by instituting proceedings against individuals and yessels charged with their infringement. These prosecutions were in all cases successful,

prosecutions were in all cases successful,
works of art.
Much anxiety has lately been displayed by
various European Governments, and especially by the Government of Italy, for the
abolition of our import duties upon works
of art. It is well to consider whether the
present discrimination in favor of the productions of American artists abroad is not
likely to result, as they themselves too generafly believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the
rich fields for observation, study, and labor
which they have hitherto enjoyed.

There is prospect that the long pending
revision of the foreign treaties of Japan
may be concluded at a new conference to

revision of the foreign freaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference to be held at Tokto. While this Government fully recognizes the equal and Independent station of Japan in the community of nations, it would not oppose the general adoption of such terms of compromise as Japan may be disposed to offer in furtherance of a uni-form policy of intercourse with western nations.

form policy of intercourse with western nations.

During the past year the increasing good-will between our own Government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded January 20, 1883, has been ratified, and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of Congress to become effective. This legislation will, I doubt not, be among the first measures to claim your attention.

and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty, I have reason to believe, the Mexican Government stands ready to

the Mexican Government stands ready to conclude.

Some embarrasement has been occasioned by the failure of Congress at its last session to provide means for the due execution of the treaty of July 26, 1882, for the resintry of the Mexican boundary and the relocation of boundary monuments.

With the Republic of Nicurngus a trenty last been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United Sittes of a canal, railway, and feligraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the river san Joan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an miand sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This leaves for actual canal construction seventien miles on the Atlantic. To the United Sittes, whose rich territory on the Pacific is for the ordinary purposes of commerce, practically cut of from communication by water with the Atlantic peers, the political and commercial edvantages of such a project can servely be overestimated. It is believed that when the treaty is taid before you the instread and other than the provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

BELETICES WITH IESSIA.

DESCRIPTIONS WITH RESULA. The death of our representative at Russia while at his post at 8t. Petersburg afterded to the Imperial Government removed opportunity to testify its symtathy in a manner befitting the infunite friendiness which has ever marked the intercourse

of warm friendship, and augurs went for our enlarged intercourse. The Sinness Government has presented to the United states a commodition armsion and grant is for the occupation of the legation, and I suggest that by joint resolution Congress attract its approximation of this generalised. This foregrament has more than once been called upon of late to take action in furtiliment of its international obligations toward Spain. Agitation in the Island of Cuba bostile to the Spainish crown having been formented by persons abusing the sucred tights of hospitality which our larger or display, the offers of this tow runnant.

Schae.

Certain questions between the United States and the Ottoman Komire still remain unsolved. Companies on behalf of our citizens are not satisfactorily adjusted. The Porte has sought to withhold from our commerce the right of favored treatment to which we are entitled by existing conventional stipulations, and the revision of the tariffs is unnecomplished.

The final disposition of pending questions with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reason to expect an early settlement, which will provide the means of treatments of the Carleas awardin conformity with the expressed desire of Congress, and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela.

and South American trade.

The International Mendian Conference, lately convened in Washington upon the invitation of the Covernment of the United States, was composed of representatives from twenty-live matures. The Conference concluded its labors on the 1-st of November, having, with sub-shallad mammity, agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich is the starting point wheave longitude is to be computed through one hundred and eighty degrees eastward and westward, and upon the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient of a universal day, which shall begin at midnight on the Initial meridian, and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to twenty-four. INTERNATIONAL MERIDIAN

wenty-four,

The formal report of the transactions of this conference will be hereafter transmitted to the Congress.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

This towernment is in frequent receipt of invitations from foreign states to participate in international exhibitions, offen of great inferest and importance. Occupying as we do an advanced position in the world's production, and aiming to see fire a profitable share for our indistries in the general competitive markets, it is a matter of scrious concern that the want of means for participation in these exhibitions should so often exclude our producers from advantages enjoyed by those of other countries. During the past year the attention of Congress was drawn to the formal invitations in this regard tendered by the governments of England. Holland, Beighim, Germany, and Austria. The Executive has in some instances appointed honorary commissioners. This is, however, a most unsatisfactory expedient, for without some provision to meet the necessary working expenses of a commission it can effect fittle or nothing in behalf of exhibitions. An international inventions exhibition is to be held in London near Ms. This will INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

o organize a proper representation of our ast national interests in this direction. I vast national interests in this direction. I have in several previous messages referred to this subject. It seems to me that a statute giving to the Executive general discretionary authority to accept such institutions and to appoint homerary commissioners, without salary, and placing at the disposal of the Secretary of State a small fund for defraving their reasonable expenses, would be of great public utility.

This Government has received official notice that the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea have been adopted by all the leading maritime powers except the United states, and came into force on the list of September last. For the due protection of our shapping interests the provisions of our statute should at once becompleted into conformity with these regulations.

lations.

The question of securing to authors, composers, and artists copyright privileges in this country in return for reciprocal rights abroad is one that may justly challenge your attention. It is true that conventions will be necessary for fully accomplishing this result, but until Congresshall by statute fix the extent to which foreign holders of copyright shall be here privileged it has been deemed inalvisable to negotiate with such conventions. For this

privileged it has been deemed inadvisable to negotiale with such conventions. For this reason the United States were not represented at the recent conference at Berne. I recommend that the scope of the neutrality laws of the United States be sa enlarged as to coverall potent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly nation. Existing statutes prohibit the litting out of armed expeditions, and restrict the shipment of explosives, though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for the protection of passenger travel. All these statutes were intened to meet special emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since, and modern ingentity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since, and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and set of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and samed vessels or to diffusite any of the complex and same solved by no single measure of in-avation or reform. American continent and the adjacent in the following winter, the season below to the complex and the complex and the complex and same solved by no single measure of in-avation or reform. American continent and the adjacent in the following winter, the season below to the complex and same solved by no single measure of in-avation or reform. American continent and the adjacent in the following winter, the season below to the complex and same solved by no single measure of in-avation or reform. American continent and the adjacent in the following winter, the season below to the complex and the c

sissuid not be alike numerable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

NATURALIZATION CAWS. Our existing naturalization laws also need revision. Those sections relating to persons residing within the limits of the United States in 1795 and 1798 have now only a historical interest. Section 2172, recognizing the citizonship of the children of naturalized parents, is ambiguous in its terms and partly obsolets. There are succial provisions of law favoring the naturalization of those who serve in the army or in merchant vessels, while no similar privileges are granted those who serve in the navy or the marine corps, "An uniform the of naturalization" such as the Constitution contemplates should, among other situdion contemplates should, unong other things, clearly deflue the states of persons been within the United States subject to a foreign power (section 1992), and of minor cultures of fathers who have declared their intention to become chizens, but have falled to perfect their naturalization.

The consistion of the last section of the formation of the last section of the popular and Consultar service certain closures on I reductions which there exists a few populations and commercial activities of our country are alreadily on the increase, and are giving the to the grown in a and after describe resident-sips with other countries. Our foreign establishment now emissions that it occupied twenty years ago. The confinent of such a service within the limits of ment of such a service within the limits of

penditures, including public buildings of denotes, and collecting the revenue 0.335,719; for expenditures on account the District of Commbin, \$3,467,00.62 229.50—total ordinary expenditures, \$290, 916,473.85; leaving a surplus of \$57,603, 366,09. As compared with the preceding mainder was due to the diminished receipts

1881, was as follows: Domestic merchandise, 8724,964,852; foreign merchandise, 815,518,757—1043 merchandise, \$710,513,609; specie, \$67, 133,383—1043 exports of merchandise and specie, \$807,846,992. The collon and cotton manufactures include in this statement were valued at \$208,000, 115, the breadstaffs at \$152,544,715, the provisions at \$114,146,547, and the immeral cits at \$17,163,248.

During the same perford the imports were as follows: merchandise, \$867,697,693; gold and cilver, \$57,426,922—1043, \$705, 123,555.

More than 60 ber cent, of the entire value.

More than 65 per cent, of the entire value of imported merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and moleses, \$102,884,274; wool and woollen manufactures, \$102,884,274; wool and woollen manufactures, \$19,940,128; codec, \$19,686,765; from and steel, and manufactures thereof, \$41,496, 168,686, 168, 164,695; dec, henpy, into, and like substances, and manufactures thereof, \$43,462,398; cofton and manufactures of cofton, \$50,454,450; hides and skins other than fore-skin, \$22,750,208.

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and of issuance of silver certificates. This is a matter to which in former communications I have more than once invoked the attention of the national legislature. It appears that annually for the past six years there have been coined, in comprisince with the requirements of the act of February 28, 1878, more than twenty-seven million silver dollars. The number now outstanding is reported by the secretary to be nearly one hundred and eighty-dive million, whereof built little more than forty million, whereof built little more coinsiderations that tend in the same direction. The Secretary arows his conviction that unless this coinage and the issuence of silver certificates be suspended silver is likely at no distant day to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial disturbance and the impairment of national

other would be likely to effect speedier or letter results.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

That portion of the Secretary's report

The GREEN EXPRORMEN.

That portion of the Secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests cannot full to command your attention. He emphatically recommendation, as an incentive to investment of American capital in American steamships, the Government shoil, by liberal payments for mail transportation or otherwise, lend its active assistance to individual enterprise, and declares his belief that unless that cause be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is today, simost excitatively in the hands of dorgmens. One plaze of this subject is now especially prominent, in view of the reneal by the act of dine. 25, 1884, of all statutory provisions, arbitrarily compelling American vessels to carry mails to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such reseals for performing that service after April, 1885, it is hoped that the whole subject will receive early consideration that will lead to the enactment of state in sames for the revival of our merchant marrine as the wisdom of Congress may device. The 2 per cent, bonds of the Government to the smount of more than glob, or other conditions of the research over to cape claims day weed in the smount of more than glob, or other carrivals at Upper Upernation of the party who had been endersored the security of the secretary of the Navy, with the active comparation of the Navy, with the active comparatio tore offained that joint. On the same di-it crossed over to tape Sabine, where Lie-lemant Groey and the other arrivages a his party were discovered. After takin on board the living and the holder of the dead the relief-ships sailed for St. Joint, where they arrived on July 17th. The were appropriately respected at Portsmouth N. H., on Angles Le, and at New York of August 8th. One of the bodies was builded estional banks, the questio tirement is our ing this matter exacts from the In the expenses of the War Department o Scientify reports a decrease of mor-archy, 80, 90, officerstruction \$5,000,00 bin that the tenter of strengthening for m of the arrive is dictated by considera as, wasse commun, if just regard for our time tranquisty, and of true superciption the dignity and boson or the republic.

and meets of the mostal service. It dis-closes the gratifying feet that the loss of revenue from the respection in the rate of

that of the collection and delivers of all other mail matter. This is an inequality that outher no langer to exist. I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster-General that the unit of weight in the rating of drat-class matter.

via effected in the expenditures for rivers and \$2.700,000 in expenditures for the Quar-ermater's Department, Outside of that de-aritment the animal expenses of all the time formula project except, possibly, the bedware Bereau) are substantially fixed rges which rainot be materially dimin-al without a charge in the numerica or the Quaternian of the saling the secretary of the secretary of Worthal as a result of exercising such discretion in reducing the number of arought- and performance in the army the annual cost of supplying and caring the solid angular is now \$1.105,083,00 fettler it was in 1881. The reports the military commanders show that it has your has been notable for

entire freedom from Indian outbreaks. In denance of the President's proclamation of July 1, 1884, certain intrinders sought to make settlements in the Indian Territory. They were promptly removed by a delactment of troops.

During the past session of Congress a bill to provide a suitable fire-proof building for the Army Medical Museum and the library of the Surgeon-General's office received the approval of the Senate. A similar bill, reported favorably to the House of Representatives by one of its committees, is still pending before that body. It is hoped that during the coming session the measure in the

The War Department is proceeding wil

The War Department is proceeding with the conversion of 10-inch smooth-hore guns into s-inch ribes by liming the former with tubes of forzed steel or of coiled wrought iron. Firty guns will be thus converted within the year. Firs, however, does not obytic the necessity of providing means for the construction of guns of the lightest power both for the purposes of coast-defence and for the armanent of war vessels. The report of the Guns-Foundry Board appointed April 2, 1885, in pursuance of the act of port of the Gun-Foundry Beard appointed April 2, 1885, in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1885, was transmitted to Congres-in a special message of February 18, 1884, In my message of March 26, 1884, Leafled attention to the recommendation of the Beard that the Government should careau-rage the production at private steel-works of the required material for heavy can-man, and that two Government factories, one for the army and one for the navy, should be established for the fabrication of guns from such materia. No section for should be established for the fabrication of guns from such inviertal. No action having been taken, the Boerd was subsequently reconcered to determine more felly the plans and estimates mecessary for earrying out its recommendation. It has received information which indicate-that there are responsible steel-manufacturers in this country who, although not provided at present with the necessary plant, are willing to construct the same and to make hids for contracts with the Government for the supply of the requisite material for the newest gens adapted to modern warfare, it a guaranteed orier of sufficient magnitude, accompanied by a positive appropriation extending over a series of years, shall be made by Congress, All doubts as to the feasibility of the plan being thus removed, I runew my recommendation that such action be taken by

such fact possible; but there are other and graver considerations that the same direction. The Secretary arows his conviction that unies this cornage and the issuitation of the one dollar and distribute and the impairment of national distribute and the impairment of national everall that would be thus occasioned can scarcely be overgeintated. I hope the standard through the properties of the Treasury angle thus individual to the consideration of the one-dollar and two-doder noises will receive your approach. It is likely that a considerable portion of the sixer now encumbering the waiths of the Treasury unight thus find its way into the currency. While trade-dols has have exactled to the present, at least, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency stream, some prevision should be made for their surrender to the Government. It is not that they were coined, and of the fact that they have never had a legislate of the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our valual that the surrence of the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our substiture weight that they may be retained the propriety of beautifying the designs of our substiture weight that they may be retained the propriety of beautifying the designs of our substiture weight that they may be retained that an advanced by the present of the recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shall be abolished the revenue that will afford a surrender to mainstance of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the problems which a peak to the wide of congress of the problems which a peak to the wide of the contract of

from them that we should obtain what we don't propose or do not produce in some cience, and it is to them that the surperproductions of our fields, our mile, and our workshops should flow under committee that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition. Four paths of policy seem to point to this endicate, a series of reciprocal commendations. first, a series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between as and them on. bampered movement of tride. The condi-tions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as the country does not produce in return to the admission free, or under a fav-scheme of duties of our own pro-ths benefits of such exchange to apply to goods carried under the abg of toties to the contract, the removal on box sides from the vessels so provide and or a tomage-dues and national imports, o that those vessels may be undindered between our peris and those of the other contracting parties, though without afringing on the served home-consting trade, the tenor of concion of burdens on the export produ-

of these countries coming without the series of the treatnes, and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penaltic by which our interconce with those countries is at present hangered.

Secondly, the catalitation of the concinuous service of the United States on addition footing, thus permitting the cellaguishment of consular fees, not only as respecta vessels trailer the neutronal dar, her second countries to the countries of the United States of the United S

he United States.

Fourthly, the catablishment of

In view of the general and persistent de-mand. Throughout the commercial com-nomity for a uniform formaring law, I hope that the differences of centiment which have hitherto prevented its constituent may not outlast the present session.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columber reviews the operations of the several departments of its minicipal government. I ask your exectal consideration of its suggestions in respect to legislation—especially commencing such as relate to a revision of the Colimbian Code, the performance of labor by persons sentenced to imprisonment in the laif, the construction and securation of wharves along the river-front, and the recetion of a suitable indiding for District offices. perfect of correspond this electromistance the President is glad to find justification for the policy of the Government in its dealing with the indian question and confirmation of views which were fully expressed in his first communication to the Forty-seventh Congress.

The Secrebay arges men the enactment of a statute for the punishment of crimes committed on the Indian reservations, and recommands the passage of the follows penning in the House of Representatives for the purchase of a tract of 18,000 square mites from the Stony reservation. Both these measures are worthy of approval. I concur with fem also in advising the repeat of the precaption law, the enactment of slattless resolving the present legal complications touching lopsed grants to raily read to the several Pacific railroads under such guaranty as shall effectually secure its attained payment. The report of the Unit dictions the results of recent legislation tooling to the prevention and punishment of polygany in that Ferritory. I will besieve that if that abominable practice can be suppressed by law it can only see by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of the Constitution, I again recommend, therefore, that

PENNON TO GENERAL GRANT.

I recommend that, in recognition of the cument services of Utysses s, Grant, but General of the Armies of the United States and twice President of this nation, the Unigrees confer upon him a solitable pension.

ONSERVAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

OCCUPAL MEASURES OFTIME.

Certain of the measures that seem to me meressary and expedient I have now in obedience to the Constitution, recommended for your adoption.

As respect others of no less importance, I shall content mixed with renowing the recommendations already made to the Congress, without restaining the grounds upon which such recommendations were based.

he domain, the granting of Government and for popular education, the amendment of the Federal Constitution so to make effective the disproval by the President of particular forms in appropriation tale, the enactment of statutes in regard to the filing of vacancies in the presidential office, and the determining of vacancies of the constant office, are specifing presidential installer, are measures which may justly receive your settion consideration.

naguest may firstly and wisely be put into their bands.

In the course of this communication rerepresentations more than once been made to 
the policy of this Government as regards 
he extension of our foreign trade. It 
seems proper to declare the general principles that should, in my opinion, underlieour national efforts in this direction. The 
main conditions of the second

which may justly receive none science consideration.

As the time draws man when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the national legislature, with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse, my sincere appreciation of their unfailing couriesy and of their learnonious cooperation with the executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best insterests of the nation.

And to my fellow-citizens generally I teknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my siministration of the Executive Department of this tovernment.

(HESTER A. ARTHUER.

Washington, December I, 1884.

Republican Senatorial Cancus.

pies that should, in my opinion, underlie aur national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a prople apt in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention. We cover a vast extent of territory, rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for successful manufacture. We have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands; the wages of lubor are nowhere else so great; the scale of hying of our artisan classes is such as tends to secture their personal comfort and the development of those higher moral and intellectual qualifies that go to the making of good chilzens; our system of tax and tariffegislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the Government. These are the elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of, the workingman, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfects of the gain decedied condition and new markets provided for the sale beyond our borders of the granifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex and can be solved by no single measure of in-(B) reiexraps to the Departs.)

Washington, December 1.—A caucus of Republican senators was held after adjournment to rearrange the committee memberships, especially with regard to the vacancies caused by Senator Anthony's death. The caucus was in session only five minutes.

Do not be deceived; ask for and take only B. H. Donglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough-Drops for Coughs, Colds, and Sore-throats, D. S. and Trade-Mark on every drop.